

Range. Confined, so far as is known, to the higher elevations of Mt. Elgon at 9000 and 10,000 ft. Of this curiously isolated race I have only seen the type in the Tring Museum. Examples from the base of Mt. Elgon, obtained by Kemp and now in the British Museum, must be referred to *O. m. shelleyi*.

In order to illustrate the remarkable variation in the bills of the various races, I have had the sketches made by Mr. Grönvold, which show this more closely than any description.

LORD ROTHSCHILD and Dr. ERNST HARTERT described a new species of Lory and Honey-Eater from New Ireland, from whence the Tring Museum has received a collection made by Albert F. Eichhorn, as follows :—

***Domicella albidinucha*, sp. nov.**

Male and female ad. Entire crown to eyes glossy black, behind the black crown a triangular whitish patch, the feathers being creamy white at the tip, brownish yellow in the middle, and greyish black at the utmost base. Back, rump, tail-coverts, sides of head and neck, and entire under-side scarlet-red, middle of the back darker, more crimson, feathers of the jugulum yellow at base. Scapulars, upper wing-coverts, and outer webs of wing-quills grass-green, inner webs of the latter black with a large bright yellow patch in the middle, occupying about one-half to two-thirds of the web. Rectrices dark green, nearly the basal half dark red, but utmost base again dark green; under aspect of tail yellowish. Bend of wing light violet-blue, tips of the feathers lavender. Under wing-coverts red, longest series black. Bill "yellowish red," sometimes "bright red," utmost base of upper mandible and surroundings of nostrils black. Feet black. Iris "brownish red, brownish yellow, reddish yellow, dull yellow." Wings, ♂ 156–162, ♀ 152–156 mm.

Hab. Hills on S.W. coast of New Ireland.

Type. ♂ ad. 16.xi.1923. Albert F. Eichhorn coll. No. 8777.

This striking new species appears to stand quite by itself. Its nearest in appearance is *Domicella hypoinochroa*, which, in the form *Domicella hypoinochroa devittata* Hart. is a common bird in New Ireland. It differs, however, in many points, especially in the following:—It is considerably larger; the base of the upper mandible is red like the rest of the bill, not black; the feathers on the sides of the neck are stiffened and streaky in appearance; the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts are purplish black, not uniform with the breast; there are no yellow bases to the feathers of the jugulum; the bend of the wing is deep bluish green, not light blue and lavender; in the middle of the back is a darker saddle; the tail is greenish or bluish black, not grass-green.

***Philemon eichhorni*, sp. nov.**

Male ad. Upperside sepia-brown, crown less dark, just behind the crown a white ring, caused by white tips to the feathers. Tips of rectrices white, wider on the inner webs and on the outer feathers (on the inner web 12 to 20 mm.), narrower on the central pairs (5 to 7 mm.). Wings like tail and back. Underside a little lighter brown, each feather, except on the uniform lower abdomen, with a greyish-white edge, producing a more or less scaly appearance. Under wing-coverts widely edged with white, inner webs of inner quills with white edges on basal half. Under tail-coverts widely edged with white all round. "Bill black. Iris dark brown. Feet slaty blue." Wings 147–150 mm.; tail 126–132; culmen 23–46.

♀ *ad.* Like male, but much smaller, wings 135–139 mm.

Hab. Hills on S.W. coast of New Ireland.

Type. ♂ *ad.* 22.i.1924. Albert F. Eichhorn coll. No. 8981.

This species seems to have no near ally. It differs widely from *Phil. novae-guineae cockerelli* of New Britain in being smaller, having a white nuchal collar, white tips to the rectrices and feathers of the underside. Named after its collector.

Lord ROTHSCHILD also exhibited a specimen of the rare and large *Centropus violaceus* from New Ireland, which in size surpassed the other two large species, *Centropus goliath* and *C. milo*. It apparently has not hitherto been recorded from New Ireland proper.

Lord ROTHSCHILD further exhibited a peculiar variety of the Moorhen, popularly known as the "Hairy Moorhen," and called attention to the fact that in this variety abnormal coloration was always connected with the aberrant dis-integrated structure of the feathers.

Mr. N. B. KINNEAR made the following remarks on Indian Birds :—

In the 2nd edition of the 'Fauna of British India' the Burmese Red-capped Babbler is called *Timalia pileata jerdoni* Walden, A. M. N. H. (4) x. p. 61, July 1872, and the type-locality is said to be Pegu. This, however, is a mistake, as Lord Walden's bird came from the Khasia Hills, and the name is therefore a pure synonym of *T. p. bengalensis* Godwin-Austen, J. A. S. B. xli. 2, p. 143, June 1872, also from the same locality. I therefore propose to call the Burmese bird

***Timalia pileata intermedia*,**

and designate as type a male from Tonghoo, collected by R. G. Wardlaw Ramsay, 19th December, 1874, Brit. Mus. Reg. No. 88.4.20.938.

In the 1st and 2nd editions of the 'Fauna of British India' the Scaly-breasted Wren of the Himalayas is called *Pnoepyga squamata* Gould, Icones Avium, part i., Aug. 1837, but this is antedated by *P. albiventer* Hodgson, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Feb. 1837.

Both the authors of these editions state that in the male the underside is white, while in the female it is bright fulvous. These differences are not, however, sexual, as I have examined two white-breasted females from Sikkim and one from Kulu, as well as five adult and immature males with fulvous breasts from the Punjab Himalayas, while two